



MODEL: ST4761B01-3

Ver. 0.1

Date: 08.Mar.2013

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Revision History

Version	Date	Page (New)	Section	Description	Revision by
Ver. 0.1	08.Mar..2013	All	All	Tentative Specification was First Issued.	Yingnan Zou

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1. General Description

1.1 Product Features

- FHD Resolution (1920 x 1080)
- VeryHigh Contrast Ratio:4000:1
- Fast Response Time
- Ultra Wide Viewing Angle: 178° (H)/178° (V)(CR≥10)
- DE (Data Enable) Mode
- LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) Interface

1.2 Overview

ST4761B01-3 is a diagonal 47.6" color active matrix LCD open cell with 2ch-LVDS interface. This open cell is a transmissive type display operating in the normally black mode. It supports 1920x1080 FHD resolution and can display up to 16.7M colors (8bit). Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels which are arranged in vertical stripe.

This open cell is dedicated for LCD TV products and provides excellent performance which includes high transparency, ultra wide viewing angle and high color depth. CSOT open cell complies with RoHS for identification.

1.3 General Information

Item	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Area	1054.08(H)x592.92(V)	mm	
Cell Size	1068.750(H) x 607.610 (V) x 1.750 (D)	mm	
Weight	1.9	kg	Max.
Driving Scheme	a-Si TFT Active Matrix	-	
Number of Pixels	1920x1080	pixel	
Pixel Pitch (Sub Pixel)	0.183 (H) x 0.549 (V)	mm	
Pixel Arrangement	RGB Vertical Stripe	-	
Display Colors	16.7 M	color	8bit
Display Mode	Transmissive Mode, Normally Black	-	
Glass Thickness (Array/CF)	0.5/0.5	mm	
Color Chromaticity	R=(0.639,0.335) G=(0.319,0.626) B=(0.155,0.052) W=(0.280,0.290)		Typical value measured at CSOT's module: MT4761B01-1
Contrast Ratio	4000:1 (Typ.)		
Cell Transmittance	5.65% (Typ.)	%	
View Angle (CR>10)	+89/-89(H), +89/-89(V) (Typ.)		
Polarizer (CF side)	Anti-glare, Haze 2%, Hard Coating (3H)		
Polarizer (TFT side)	Hard Coating (3H)		

2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

2.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_A = 25 \pm 2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)

The followings are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause damage to the unit.

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
Power Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	-0.3	13.8	V
Input Signal Voltage	V_{IN}	-0.3	4.0	V

2.2 Environment Requirement (Based on CSOT Module MT4761B01-1)

(1) Temperature and relative humidity range are shown as below.

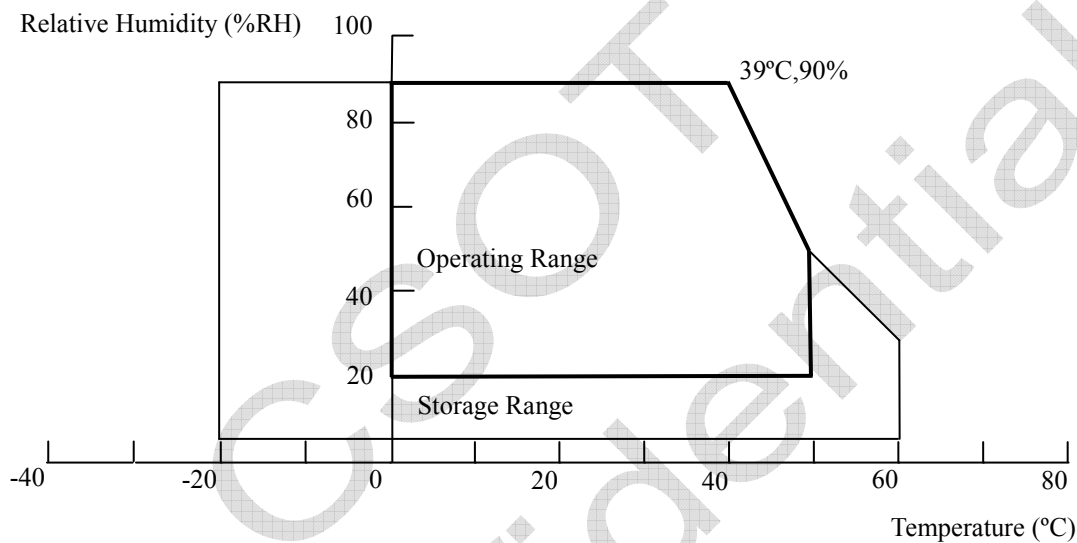


Fig. 2.1 Operating and storage environment

(a) 90%RH maximum ($T_A \leq 39 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$).

(b) Wet-bulb temperature should be 39°C maximum ($T_A > 39 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$).

(c) No condensation.

(2) The storage temperature is between $-20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $60 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, and the operating ambient temperature is between $0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

The maximum operating temperature is based on the test condition that the surface temperature of display area is less than or equal to $65 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ with LCD module in a temperature controlled chamber alone. Thermal management should be considered in final product design to prevent the surface temperature of display area from being over $65 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The range of operating temperature may degrade in case of improper thermal management in the end product design.

(3) The rating of environment is based on LCD module. Leave LCD cell alone, this environment condition can't be guaranteed.

Except LCD cell, the customer has to consider the ability of other parts of LCD module and LCD module process.

2.3 Absolute Ratings of Environment (Open Cell)

When storing open cell as spares for a long time, please follow the precaution instructions:

(1) Do not store the module in high temperature and high humidity for a long time. It is highly recommended to store the module with temperature from $20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in normal humidity ($50 \pm 10\% \text{ RH}$) with shipping package.

(2) The open cell should be kept within one month shelf life.

3.Electrical Specification

3.1 Open Cell Power Consumption (TA = 25 ± 2 °C)

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage		V _{CC}	10.8	12.0	13.2	V	(1)
Rush Current		I _{RUSH}	-	-	2.0	A	(2)
Power Supply Current	White Pattern	I _{CC}	-	0.38	0.49	A	(3)
	Horizontal Stripe	I _{CC}	-	0.78	1.01	A	
	Black Pattern	I _{CC}	-	0.34	0.44	A	

Note:

(1)The ripple voltage should be controlled less than10%ofV_{CC}.

(2)Measurement condition: V_{CC}=12V rising time=470μs.

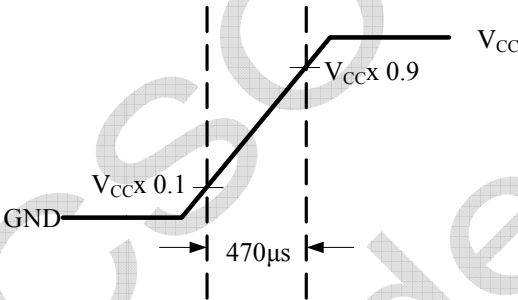
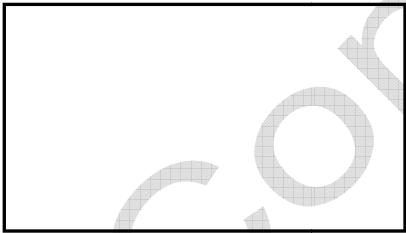


Fig. 3.1 V_{CC} rising time condition

(3)Measurement condition:V_{CC}=12V, Ta = 25 ± 2°C, F = 60 Hz. The test patterns are shown as below.

A. White Pattern



C. Black Pattern



B. Horizontal Pattern

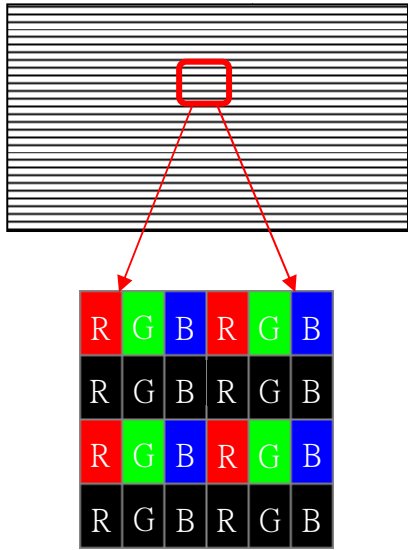


Fig. 3.2 Test patterns

3.2 LVDS Characteristics

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
LVDS Interface	Differential Input High Threshold Voltage	V_{TH}	+100	-	-	mV	(1)
	Differential Input Low Threshold Voltage	V_{TL}	-	-	-100	mV	
	Common Input Voltage	V_{CM}	1.0	1.2	1.4	V	
	Differential Input Voltage	$ V_{ID} $	200	400	600	mV	
	Terminating Resistor	R_T	87.5	100	112.5	ohm	
CMOS Interface	Input High Threshold Voltage	V_{IH}	2.7	-	3.3	V	
	Input Low Threshold Voltage	V_{IL}	0	-	0.7	V	

Note:

(1) The LVDS input signal has been defined as follows:

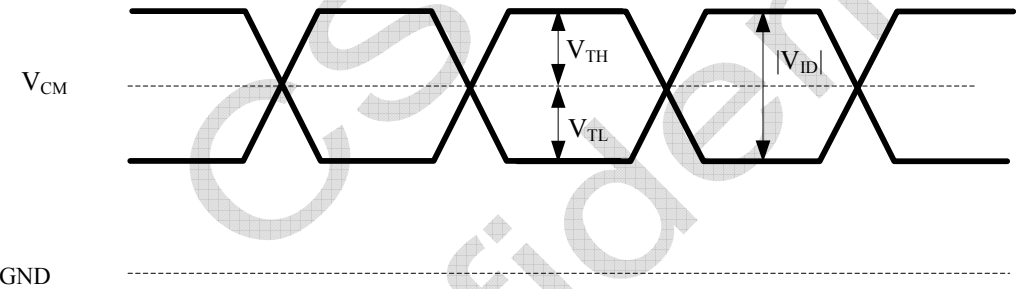


Fig. 3.3 LVDS input signal

4. Input Terminal Pin Assignment

4.1 Interface Pin Assignment

CN1: CT000041-513C (FCN) or equivalent (see Note (1))

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Note
1	N.C	No Connection	(1)
2	SCL	I2C Serial Clock (for 3D Format Selection Function)	
3	SDA	I2C Serial Data (for 3D Format Selection Function)	
4	N.C	No Connection	(1)
5	L/R_O	Output Signal for Left Right Glasses Control (High: Left Glass turn on Low: Right glass turn on)	
6	N.C.	No Connection	
7	SELLVDS	Input Signal for LVDS Data Format Selection (High: VESA Format, Low or Open JEIDA Format)	(2)
8	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
9	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
10	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
11	GND	Ground	
12	ORX0-	Odd Pixel Negative LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 0	
13	ORX0+	Odd Pixel Positive LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 0	
14	ORX1-	Odd Pixel Negative LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 1	
15	ORX1+	Odd Pixel Positive LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 1	
16	ORX2-	Odd Pixel Negative LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 2	
17	ORX2+	Odd Pixel Positive LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 2	
18	GND	Ground	
19	OCLK-	Odd Pixel Negative LVDS Differential Clock Input	
20	OCLK+	Odd Pixel Positive LVDS Differential Clock Input	
21	GND	Ground	
22	ORX3-	Odd Pixel Negative LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 3	
23	ORX3+	Odd Pixel Positive LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 3	
24	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
25	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
26	2D/3D	Input Signal for 2D/3D Mode Selection (High: 3D Enable, Low: 3D Disable)	
27	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
28	ERX0-	Even Pixel Negative LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 0	
29	ERX0+	Even pixel Positive LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 0	
30	ERX1-	Even Pixel Negative LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 1	

31	ERX1+	Even Pixel Positive LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 1	
32	ERX2-	Even Pixel Negative LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 2	
33	ERX2+	Even Pixel Positive LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 2	
34	GND	Ground	
35	ECLK-	Even Pixel Negative LVDS Differential Clock Input	
36	ECLK+	Even Pixel Negative LVDS Differential Clock Input	
37	GND	Ground	
38	ERX3-	Even Pixel Negative LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 3	
39	ERX3+	Even Pixel Positive LVDS Differential Data Input. Channel 3	
40	N.C.	No Connection	
41	N.C.	No Connection	
42	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
43	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
44	GND	Ground	
45	GND	Ground	
46	GND	Ground	
47	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
48	VCC	+12V Power Supply	
49	VCC	+12V Power Supply	
50	VCC	+12V Power Supply	
51	VCC	+12V Power Supply	

Note:

- (1) For CSOT internal only, please let it open.
 (2) High: connect to +3.3V → VESA Format; Low: connect to GND or Open → JEIDA format.
 (3) The first LVDS data is ODD LVDS data
 (4) The direction of pin assignment is shown as below:

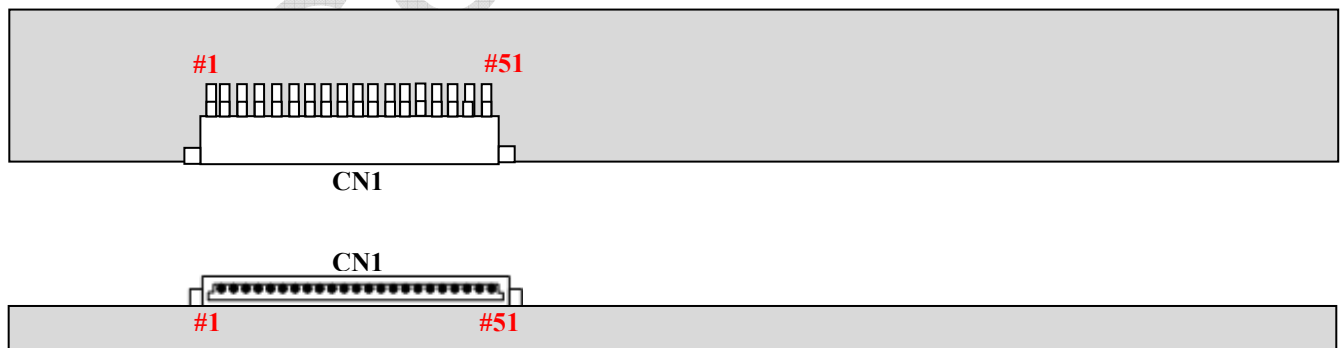
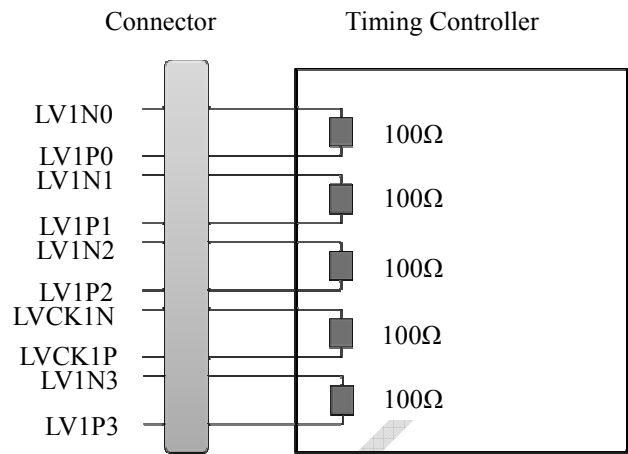


Fig. 4.1 LVDS connector direction sketch map

4.2Block Diagram of Interface



- Attention:
- (1) Thisopen cell uses a 100 ohms (Ω) resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.
 - (2) LVDS cable impedance shall be 50 ohms per signal line or about 100 ohms per twist-pair line respectively.

4.3 LVDS Interface

4.3.1 VESA Format (SELLVDS = H)

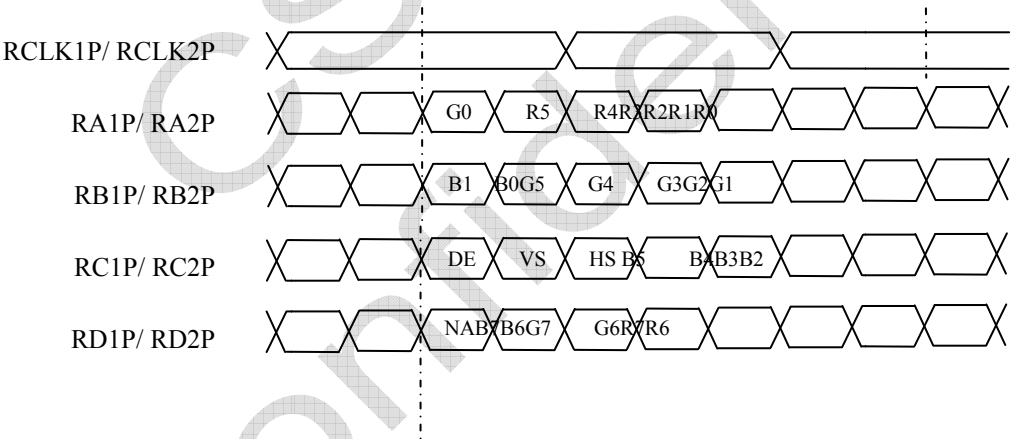


Fig. 4.2VESAformat

4.3.2 JEIDA Format (SELLVDS = L or Open)

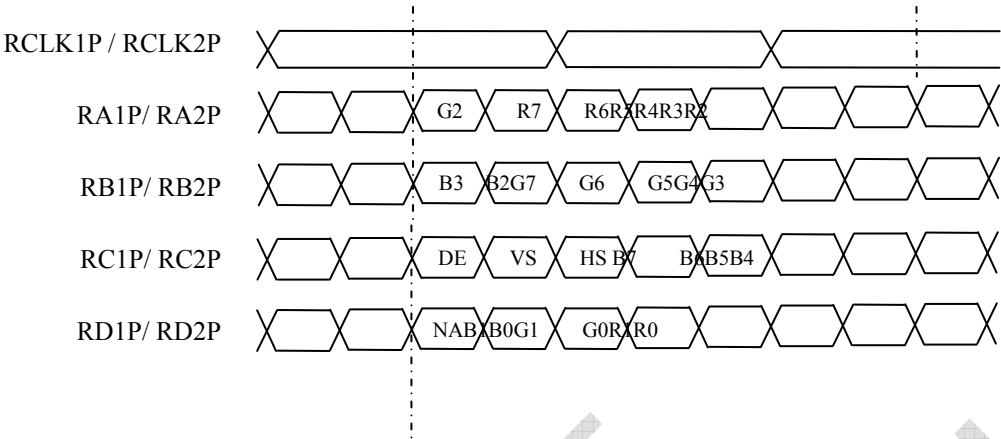
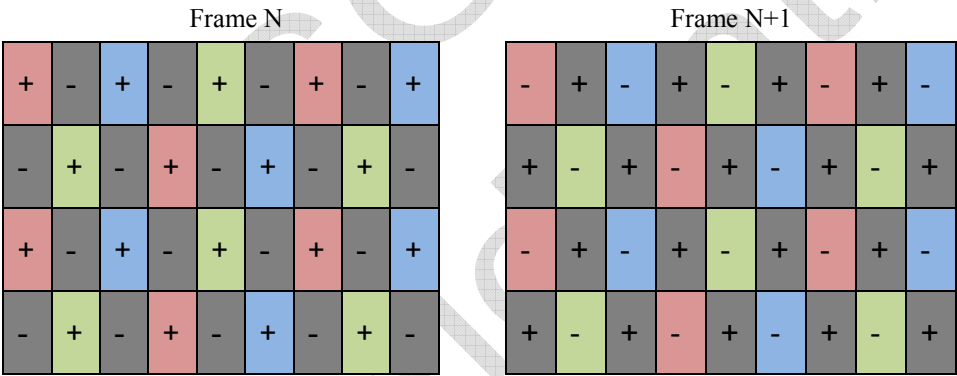


Fig. 4.3 JEIDA format

4.4Pattern FOR Vcom Adjustment

Dot - inversion pattern



5.Interface Timing

5.1 TimingTable (DE Only Mode)

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
LVDSCLK	Frequency	F_{CLK} ($=1/T_{CLK}$)	55.2	74.25	77.8	MHz	
Vertical Term	Frame Rate	F	57	60	62.5	Hz	
	Total	T_V	1115	1125	1380	T_H	$T_V=T_{VD}+T_{VB}$
	Display	T_{VD}	1080				
	Blank	T_{VB}	35	45	300	T_H	
Horizontal Term	Total	T_H	1050	1100	1150	T_{CLK}	$T_H=T_{HD}+T_{HB}$
	Display	T_{HD}	960				
	Blank	T_{HB}	90	140	190	T_{CLK}	

Attention:
(1)The module is operated in DE only mode, Hsync and Vsync input signal have no effect on normal operation.

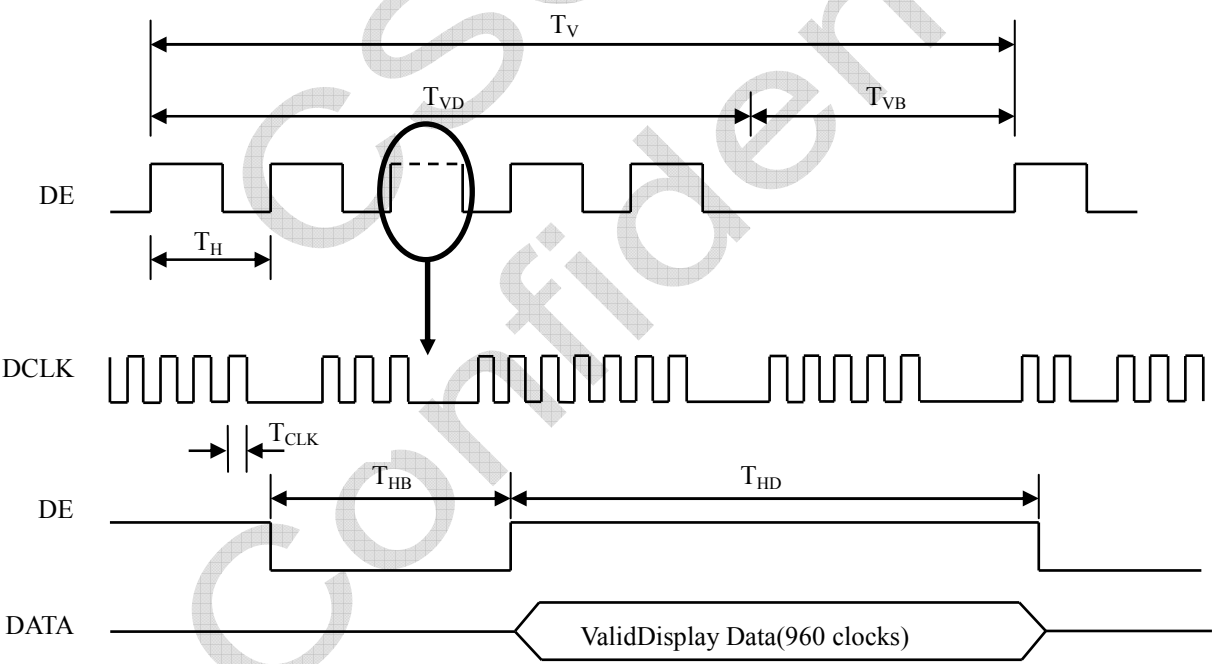


Fig. 5.1 Interface signal timingdiagram

(2) The input clock cycle-to-cycle is defined as below figures.

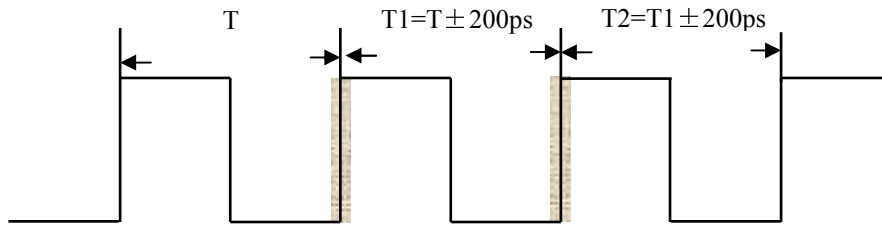


Fig. 5.2 jitter

6. Optical Characteristics

6.1 Measurement Conditions

The table below is the test condition of optical measurement.

Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	T _A	25±2	°C
Ambient Humidity	H _A	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	12	V
Driving Signal	Refer to the typical value in Chapter 3: Electrical Specification		
Vertical Refresh Rate	F _R	120	Hz

To avoid abrupt temperature change during optical measurement, it's suggested to warm up the LCD module more than 60 minutes after lighting the backlight and in the windless environment.

To measure the LCD cell, it is suggested to set up the standard measurement system as Fig. 6.1. The measuring area S should contain at least 500 pixels of the LCD cell as illustrated in Fig.6.2(A means the area allocated to one pixel).In this model, for example, the minimum measuring distance Z is 370mm when θ is 2 degree. Hence, 500mm is the typical measuring distance. This measuring condition is referred to 301-2H of VESA FPDM 2.0 about viewing distance, angle, and angular field of view definition.

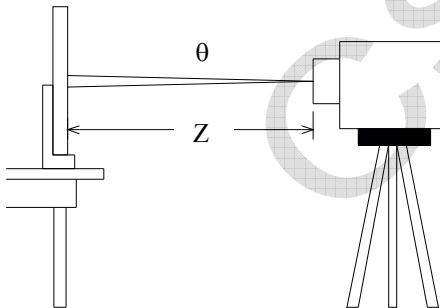


Fig. 6.1The standard set-up system of measurement

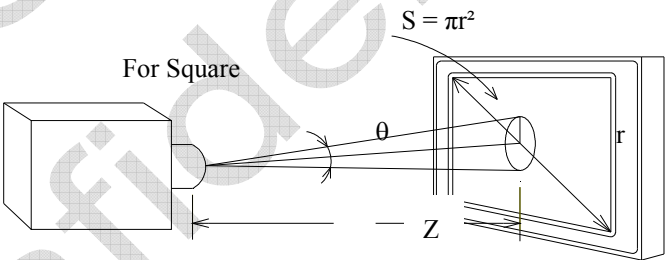


Fig. 6.2The area S contains at least 500 pixels to be measured

$$N = \frac{S}{A} \geq 500\text{pixels}$$

N means the actual number of the pixels in the area S.

6.2 Optical Specifications

The table below of optical characteristics is measured by MINOLTA CS2000, MINOLTA CA310, ELDIM OPTIScope-SA and ELDIM EZContrast in dark room.

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Static Contrast Ratio		CR	$\theta_H=0^\circ, \theta_V=0^\circ$ Normal direction at center point with CSOT's module: MT4761B01-1	-	4000	-	-	(1) (2)
Response Time		T _L		-	6.5	12	ms	(3)
Center Transmittance		T%		-	5.65		%	(2)(4)
Color Chromaticity (CIE1931)	Red	R _X		Typ. - 0.03	0.639	Typ. +0.03	-	(2) (5)
		R _Y			0.335		-	
	Green	G _X			0.319		-	
		G _Y			0.626		-	
	Blue	B _X			0.155		-	
		B _Y			0.052		-	
	White	W _X			0.280		-	
		W _Y	0.290		-			
Color Gamut		CG	-	72	-	% NTSC		
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	θ_{H+}	CR≥10	-	89	-	Deg.	(6)
		θ_{H-}		-	89	-		
	Vertical	θ_{V+}		-	89	-		
		θ_{V-}		-	89	-		

Note:

(1) Definition of static contrast ratio (CR):

It's necessary to switch off all the dynamic and dimming function when measuring the static contrast ratio.

$$\text{Static Contrast Ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{CR-W}}{\text{CR-D}}$$

CR-W is the luminance measured by LMD (light-measuring device) at the center point of the LCD module with full-screen displaying white. The standard setup of measurement is illustrated in Fig. 6.3; CR-D is the luminance measured by LMD at the center point of the LCD module with full-screen displaying black. The LMD in this item is CS2000.

(2) The LMD in the item could be a spectroradiometer such as (KONICA MINOLTA) CS2000, CS1000(TOPCON), SR-UL2 or the same level spectroradiometer. Other display color analyzer (KONICA MINOLTA) CA210, CA310 or (TOPCON) BM-7 could be involved after being calibrated with a spectroradiometer on each stage of a product.

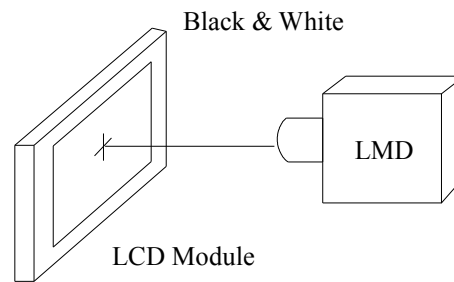
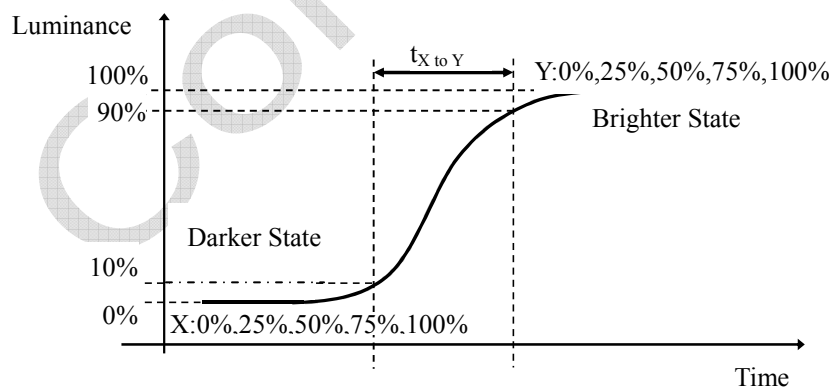


Fig. 6.3 The standard setup of CR measurement

(3) Response time T_L is defined as the average transition time in the response time matrix. The table below is the response time matrix in which each element $t_{X \text{ to } Y}$ is the transition time from luminance ratio X to Y. X and Y are two different luminance ratios among 0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100% luminance. The transition time $t_{X \text{ to } Y}$ is defined as the time taken from 10% to 90% of the luminance difference between X and Y ($X < Y$) as illustrated in Fig. 6.4. When $X > Y$, the definition of $t_{X \text{ to } Y}$ is the time taken from 90% to 10% of the luminance difference between X and Y. The response time is optimized on refresh rate $F_r = 60\text{Hz}$.

Measured Transition Time		Luminance Ratio of Previous Frame				
		0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Luminance Ratio of Current Frame	0%		$t_{25\% \text{ to } 0\%}$	$t_{50\% \text{ to } 0\%}$	$t_{75\% \text{ to } 0\%}$	$t_{100\% \text{ to } 0\%}$
	25%	$t_{0\% \text{ to } 25\%}$		$t_{50\% \text{ to } 25\%}$	$t_{75\% \text{ to } 25\%}$	$t_{100\% \text{ to } 25\%}$
	50%	$t_{0\% \text{ to } 50\%}$	$t_{25\% \text{ to } 50\%}$		$t_{75\% \text{ to } 50\%}$	$t_{100\% \text{ to } 50\%}$
	75%	$t_{0\% \text{ to } 75\%}$	$t_{25\% \text{ to } 75\%}$	$t_{50\% \text{ to } 75\%}$		$t_{100\% \text{ to } 75\%}$
	100%	$t_{0\% \text{ to } 100\%}$	$t_{25\% \text{ to } 100\%}$	$t_{50\% \text{ to } 100\%}$	$t_{75\% \text{ to } 100\%}$	

$t_{X \text{ to } Y}$ means the transition time from luminance ratio X to Y.

Fig. 6.4 The definition of $t_{X \text{ to } Y}$

All the transition time is measured at the center point of the LCD module by ELDIM OPTIScope-SA.

(4) Definition of center Transmittance (T%):

The transmittance is measured with full white pattern (Gray 255)

$$\text{Static Contrast Ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Luminance of LCD module}}{\text{Luminance of Backlight}}$$

(5) Definition of color chromaticity:

Each chromaticity coordinates (x, y) are measured in CIE1931 color space when full-screen displaying primary color R, G, B and white. The color gamut is defined as the fraction in percent of the area of the triangle bounded by R, G, B coordinates and the area is defined by NTSC 1953 color standard in the CIE color space. Chromaticity coordinates are measured by CS2000 and the standard setup of measurement is shown in Fig. 6.5.

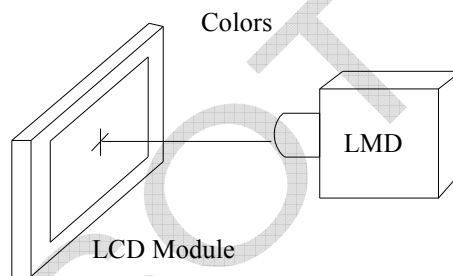


Fig. 6.5 The standard setup of color chromaticity measurement

(6) Definition of viewing angle coordinate system (θ_H, θ_V):

The contrast ratio is measured at the center point of the LCD module. The viewing angles are defined at the angle that the contrast ratio is larger than 10 at four directions relative to the perpendicular direction of the LCD module (two vertical angles: up θ_{V+} and down θ_{V-} ; and two horizontal angles: right θ_{H+} and left θ_{H-}) as illustrated in Fig. 6.6. The contrast ratio is measured by ELDIM EZContrast.

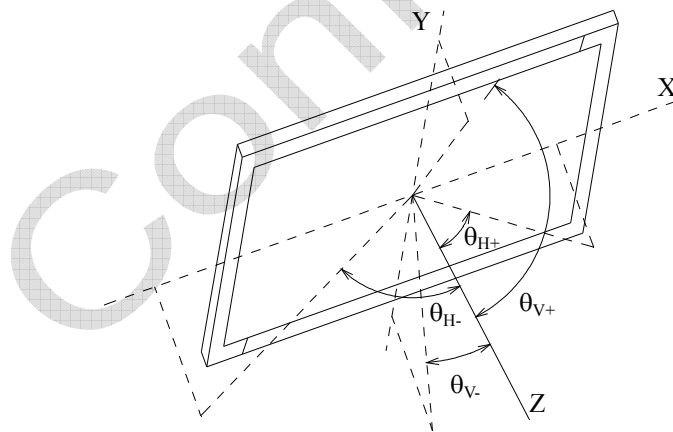


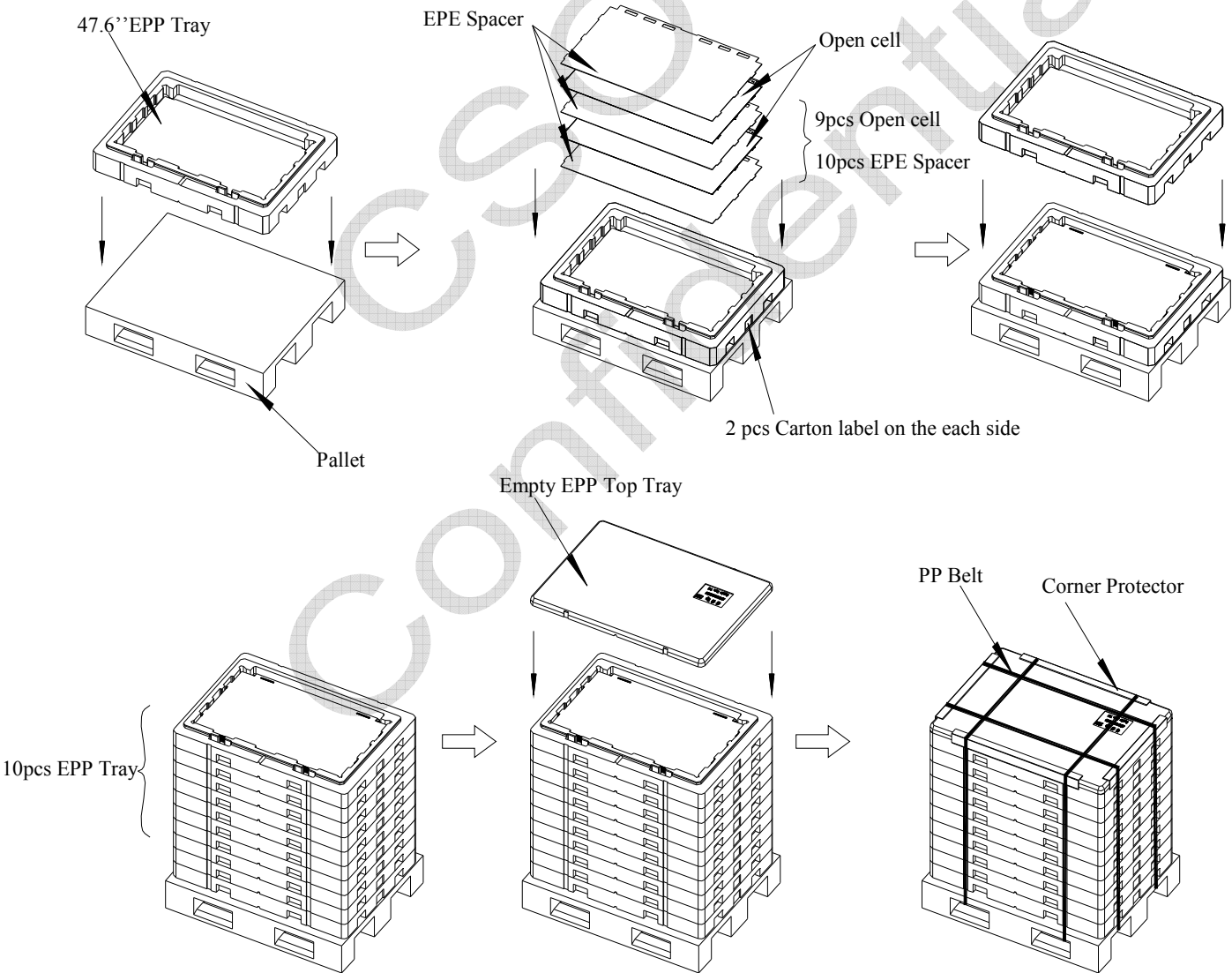
Fig. 6.6 Viewing angle coordination system

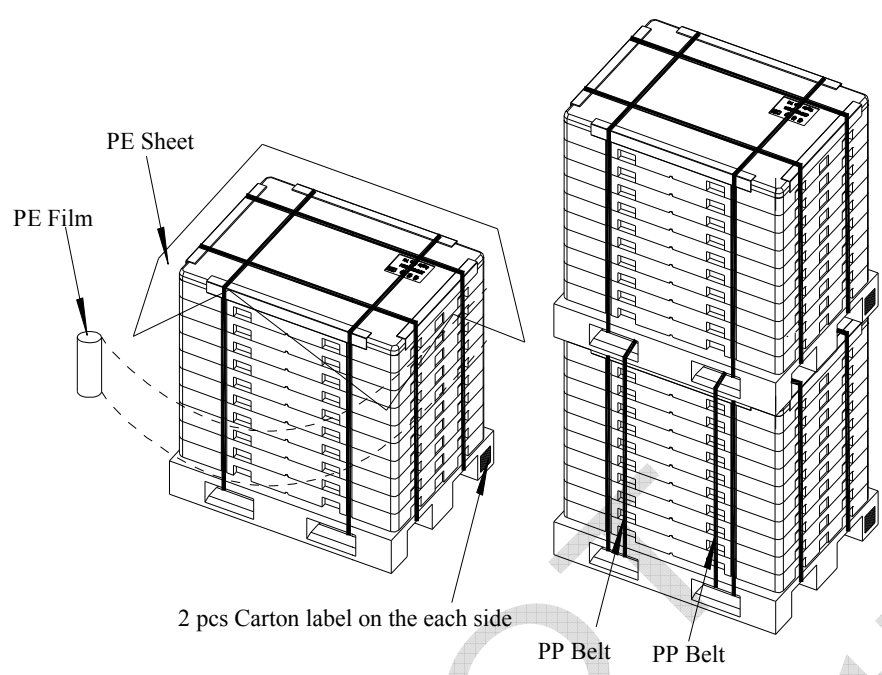
7.2 Packing

7.2.1 Packing Specifications

Item	Specification		
	Quantity	Dimension (mm)	Weight (kg)
Packing Box	9 pcs/box	1235(L) x 883 (W) x95 (H)	Net Weight: 18 (Max.) Gross Weight: 22(Max.)
Pallet	1	1250.00 (L) x 1000.00 (W) x 160.00 (H)	Net Weight:22
Stack Layer	10		
Boxes per Pallet	10boxes/pallet		
Pallet after Packing	90pcs/pallet	1250.0 (L) x 1000.0 (W) x 995.0 (H)	Gross Weight:244kg/pallet

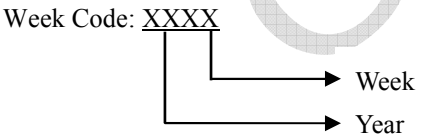
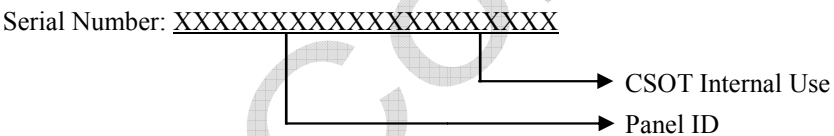
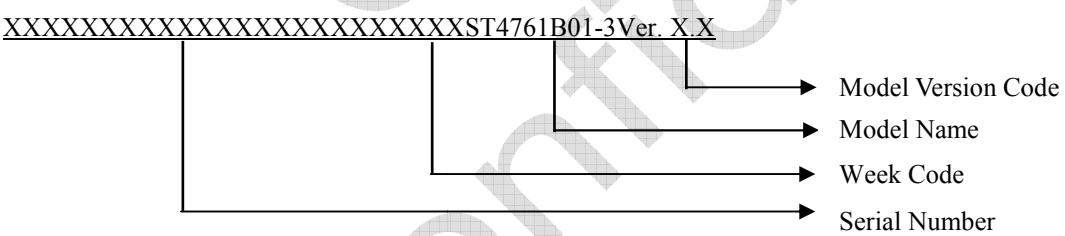
7.2.2 Packing Method





8. Definition of Labels

8.1 Open Cell Label



Year: 2010 = 10, 2011 = 11 ... 2020 = 20, 2021 = 21 ...

Week: 01, 02, 03 ...

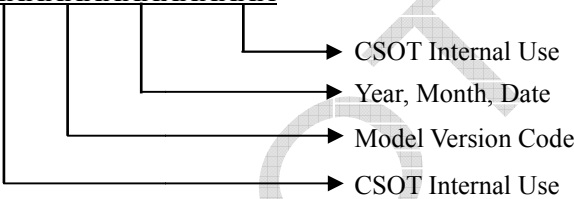
Model Name: ST4761B01-3

Ver.X.X: Version, for example: 0.1, 0.2, ... , 1.1, 1.2, ... , 2.1, 2.2, ...

8.2 Carton Label



Serial Number: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

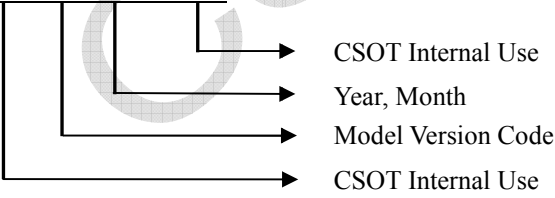


8.3 Pallet Label



Model Name: ST4761B01-3

Serial Number: XXXXXXXXXXXXX



9. Precautions

9.1 Assembly and Handling Precautions

- (1) Do not apply rough force such as bending or twisting to the open cell during assembly.
- (2) It is recommended to assemble or install a open cell into the user's system in clean working areas. The dust and oil may cause electrical short or damage the polarizer.
- (3) Do not apply pressure or impulse to the open cell to prevent the damage to the open cell.
- (4) Always follow the correct power-on sequence. This can prevent the damage and latch-up to the LSI chips.
- (5) Do not plug in or pull out the interface connector while the open cell is in operation.
- (6) Use soft dry cloth without chemicals for cleaning because the surface of polarizer is very soft and easily be scratched.
- (7) Moisture can easily penetrate into the open cell and may cause the damage during operation.
- (8) High temperature or humidity may deteriorate the performance of the open cell. Please store open cell in the specified storage conditions.
- (9) When ambient temperature is lower than 10°C, the display quality might be deteriorated. For example, the response time will become slow.

9.2 Safety Precautions

- (1) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contact with hands, skin or clothes, it has to be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- (2) After the open cell end of life, it is not harmful in case of normal operation and storage.